# The Time Piece.

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FOR THE TIME PIECE.

## NUMBER II.

*Mr. Printer,*

Another toaſt given at the diſgraceful meeting in Dutcheſs, and ſcarcely leſs offenſive to the auditory nerves of your correſpondents C. than the one we have already examined, is as follows viz.

"Thomas Jefferſon; may he continue to deſerve the reproaches of his enemies and the reſpect and admiration of his friends."

I know not under which of his ſpecific charges, Mr. C. may have thought, his reducible, unleſs indeed the praiſe of Mr. J—— may be conſidered as an attempt to faſten diſreſpect and deriſion upon the Executive, of which he is an eſſential part. But this circumſtance was perhaps entirely forgotten, or if remembered, it is among the conſtitutional refinements of the day, to apply this term excluſively to the P——. Should this be his meaning, his alone is either the praiſe or the blame of attracting the public mind to a ſyſtem of meaſures, and a comparriſon of men, upon both of which it cannot fail to determine with equal promptitude and juſtice. The great majority who may be offended at the name of J——, is to be ſought for on the north ſide of the Deleware, and another election can only decide whether that majority is or is not on the decline. The queſtion is at leaſt doubtful, and your correſpondent will be little diſpoſed to triumph in what is to come, if he will but take the trouble of recollecting what has paſt.*

But to proceed—"In which ſays your correſpondent of Mr. J—— good, great or magnanimous actions is it, that his friends are to continue their reſpect and admiration? Is it for abandoning his ſeat in the ſenate, at the moment of their defeat and diſappointment? Is it for his famous letter to Mazzei? or is it for his late profanation of the Sabbath?

The firſt of theſe queſtions is too purile to receive a ſerious anſwer, and were it not that there may poſſible be one man in the United States weak enough to be duped into ſome belief of its importance, it ſhould not here receive one. For his ſake however, little as in every reſpect he can merit the condeſcenſion, I will in my turn aſk, not at what moment Mr. J—— friends were defeated for that occurred often enough, but at what moment were they *diſappointed?* a very ſmall ſhare of ſagacity muſt have taught your correſpondent that with the knowledge the minority in that body neceſſarily preſſeſſed of the views, morals, and talents of their opponents, even the paſſage of L—— bill, all infamous as it was, was not to *them* a moment of *diſappointment.* The queſtion therefore as far as either Mr. J.—— ſpirit, or the intereſt of the party, are concerned, is palpable nonſenſe—for if to his own wiſdom he had added the courage of a Waſhington, or the fortitude of an A——, what poſſible effect could this longer continuance in the ſenate have produced? He might indeed have witneſſed a wiſe and manly effort to preſerve the peace, and ſave the conſtitution of the ſtate, but he could only have witneſſed it. The altar was ready—the victims were bound, and nothing ſhort of miraculous interpoſition, could prevent the ſacrifice.

The ſecond queſtion is of a character ſtill worſe than the firſt. That was founded in folly—this grows out of falſhood. The genuineſs of the letter to Mazzei is denied by Mr. J——, friends, but it is not denied by himſelf, whence according to the new logic of your ſapient correſpondent "he muſt have written it." We ought to profit by the blunders of an enemy, and in this view Mr. C. is certainly a very uſeful writer, The proof he has here given, may perhaps be ſufficient for "that race of unfledged volunteers that infeſt our ſtreets and diſhonour our public places," but will it ſatisfy any man of common honeſty and common ſenſe? If the enemies of our new made inſpector general were to go to work in the ſame way, how much could they prove? Why, that this favourite of two ſucceſſive preſidents, was an incendiary—a murderer and a pararicde! He has been publicly charged with having requeſted that the weſtern inſurgents had not burnt Pittſbur h—with having meditated deſigns againſt the life of J. B H—— and with a moſt profligare endeavor to faſten diſrepect and deriſion upon his friend, his beneſactor, and his Patron; the venerable Waſhington. Theſe charges have been made by men, who gave their names to the public, who are yet living, who are in all reſpects, in as much capacity to *prove* what they have *aſſerted*, as they ever have been. Yet to theſe charges he has not even given a public, as for ought I know, even a private denial, whence according to your correſpondents new method of ſyllogizing, he has been guilty of all theſe enormous crimes. But alas Mr. C. is a madman who brandiſhes a weapon of that peculiar character that deſtroys his friends, while it but menaces his enemies.

The third queſtion preſents another miſerable attempt at miſchief. It is not enough for this well tempered and benevolent man, that our common country is rent to pieces by political diſcord; that local views, partial intereſts and perſonal feelings ſhould all be embarked in this infamous ſervice; even *religious prejudices* muſt be awakened from a ſleep of half a century, to give freſh edge, and death like rancor to theſe diſputes.

Under this evidence of your correſpondent's diſpoſition, I ſhall not ſtoop to enquire into either the nature or extent of his creed, the more large and capacious it is, the more an object of deteſtation, *he* becomes, for, if I have not exceedingly miſtaken my man, he has the ſame claims to be heard againſt the profanation of the ſabbath; that Mr. R—— would have, againſt the violations of chaſtity. The w—e and and hypocrite are always uppermoſt, and we totally forget their occaſional preaching, in their conſtant practice.

But to return, what is Mr. J——'s offence? *He has dined with his friends on the ſabbath day*; and is that all: *No, it was a carnival feaſt*: And what of that? I never heard it objected to a proteſtant that he did not keep lent, and as far as my acquaintance with the clergy goes, I have never yet met with one of them, who [if it were in his choice] would not have preferred a *feaſt* to a *faſt*, on any day of the week. *But it was a public entertainment*; and if it was, thoſe whited ſepulchre! Did not Chriſt himſelf partake of ſuch a one? [Luke 14. 1.] Look into Rilands antiquities farce page 300, and you will find that the Jews "expreſſed their joy on that day in various ways, and particularly by *feaſting* and *indulging themſelves* as well as they could afford" Look into Ignatius [larger epiſtles pages 56.] and you will find that they even "rejoiced by dancings" now if the auſterity of the Jewiſh ſabbath, did not prohibit theſe things, in what ground is it contended that the Chriſtian Sabbath forbids even a public entertainment? Dr. Prieſtly very liberally ſays on this ſubject "ſocial and chearful entertainments, *ſuch as are not improper on other days*, are by no means inconſiſtent with the acts of religion required of chriſtians on the Lord's day," Trials 2 vol. page 60.

I hope to be excuſed for having employed ſo much time in refuting ſo frivolous a charge; and which after all, might have been better done by referring him to the creed and the conduct of the friends of order and good government, of theſe it may only by neceſſary to notice that J—— A—— is ſaid to be a ſocinian. If ſo he denies the divinity of Chriſt; that A—— H. is an acknowledged diſciple of David Hume, and of courſe follows whitherſoever his kepticiſm may lead; and that even the converſion of *Saint John*, is as doubtful both with reſpect to the time and the ſincerity of it, as that of Conſtantine the great: The Roman Emperor deferred the cup of communion, and the beneſit of clergy, till the hour of his death; the G—— of N——Y——. partook of both, for the firſt time, on the eve of an election.

I cannot cloſe this article without giving your correſpondent C, a ſpecimen of the uſe an artful enemy might make of his new invented cate, chiſm. Mr. H——, he would ſay, has been toaſted at a late feſtive and fery meeting at Baltimore. For which of his memorable virtues was this diſtinction given to him? Not, certainly for that *hurry of ſpirits* which ſtruck general Lee ſo forcibly at the battle of Monmouth; not certainly for that infirmity, whatever name it may deſerve, that diſabled him at the ſiege of York from leading his corps into that redoubt which their gallantry had ſtormed; not certainly for that mild and merciful diſpoſition he diſcovered in the exerciſe of that doubtful and hermaphrodite character, he aſſumed on the weſtern expedition; and certainly not for that ſingular continency which he ſo modeſtly commemorates in his chaſte confeſſions; for of this heaven-born inſpector, it may truly be ſaid, that with all his uſe of Roman ſtory and Roman names, he has never yet throught the conqueror of Carthage a model for his imitations.* But chaſtity Mr. Printer is a virtue that the purlieus of Baltimore have as little to do with as the inſpector gen. and the modeſt and venerable Chaſe who preſided at that entertainment, and who enlivened the proverbial dulneſs of the ſenator and his friends with thoſe ſprightly ſallies which have lately dignified your paper; would himſelf feel as much hurt at the imputation of ſuch a ſneaking, ſnivilling virtue—as he would do, were you to call him an honeſt man.

The third charge againſt the judge and his table companions is that they were puſillanimous and inhuman enough to wiſh "that the preſent controverſy with France might turn out to be the quarrel of lovers," in tranſlated language, "that the pending negociation may be ſucceſsful."

If it is puſillanimous to prefer peace to war—If it is inhuman to deprecate a quarrel, with any nation, and particularly with a nation with whom we had long been in habits of friendly intercourſe and mutual ſupport;—for the ſucceſs of whoſe cauſe againſt the combined deſpots of Europe, we had been taught by the venerable Waſhington himſelf to pray—and for the return of whoſe amity an agent of the government was then actually negociating—If this was cowardice and cruelty, the Dutcheſs county meeting has been guilty of both. But how numerous and dignified are the characters involve in this cenſure? It may not indeed include thoſe who hold the impious but favorite tenets "that the arts of peace lead to effeminacy and ruin—that the tranquility of mankind ought to be reſtricted to the ſhort period of fifteen years that public ſpirit is only to be kept alive by public rapine—that the revels of a camp and the horrors of a battle are neceſſary to the courage of the people—and that to prevent our ſwords from ruſting, we muſt plunge them into the boſom of an unoffending enemy."† The miſerable politicians and ſmall philoſophers of this ſchool will indeed eſcape the cenſures of your correſpondent, but let me here add whom they will embrace—every honeſt man in the United States; and to be found in ſuch company is ſurely ſufficient compenſation for either the wicked or the foolish abuſe of all your correſpondents put together.

The facts mentioned by C, in the cloſe of his article, are in themſelves ſufficiently touching; but comic-tragedy ſeems to be his poſt, and courting our ridicule at the moment he attempts to move our pitty, he ſagely inſinuates, that bleeding ſeamen, widowed mothers, and weeping orphans, would all be redreſſed by a ſtate of war: unhappy man! he certainly is a candidate for a ſtraight waiſtcoat.

Another charge, and this irkſome examination will be over—It was not enough that at this "diſgraceful feaſt" the judge and his companions wiſhed that the preſident might never ſubject himſelf to the imputation of more than one folly; It was not enough that they prayed moſt devoutly for peace with all the world; they even carried their impiety ſo far as to wiſh that if the praſs was ever aſſailed—the aſſailants might be puniſhed, and that, if the militia was ever diſtruſted, they might know how to appreciate themſelves.

It requires ſome ingenuity to make even a decent defence againſt charges like theſe, and I feel my want of this talent ſo much on the preſent occaſion that I muſt be indulged in borrowing from a foreign ſource. The ſource will not be thought objection.

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* In this revival of chivalary, when the ladies are ſo univerſally committing their holy faith and immaculate virtue to the keeping of grenadiers and light infantry, it might have been prudent in the preſident to have ſelected ſome man of leſs ardent temperament than our modern Alexander, for the inſpection of theſe laſſes.

† That an attorney general ſhould hold ſuch opinions is not extraordinary, his vocation is not very remote from that of the execution, and if it were otherwiſe, an irregular mind will account for an extravagant theory. But that a man of letters, and a man of ſenſe, a teacher of youth and a miniſter of Jeſus—ſhould become the advocate of doctrines ſo hoſtile to humanity, religion, morals and ſciences, is not to be accounted for by any of the ordinary rules for explaining the conduct of mankind, the perſons here aluded to are Charles Lee and Samuel S. Smith.

able when I announce it to be an eſſay on cannon and feudal law written by the preſent preſident of the United States, "and you Meſſieurs printers, whatever the tyrants of the earth may ſay of your papers, you have done important ſervice to your country by publiſhing the ſpeculations of the curious, the *ſtate impudent* inſinuations of *ſlander* and *ſedition*, with which the gormandizers of power have endeavoured to diſcredit your papers are ſo much the more to your honor, for the *jaws* of *power* are always open to *devour*, and her *arms* are always ſtretched out to *deſtroy* the *freedom* of *thinking ſpeaking* and *writing*."

Such is the preſidents opinion with reſpect to the firſt of theſe toaſts, and as to the other—If a well regulated militia be the moſt natural defence of a free people; If this ſentiment, which has been recognized by every conſtitution, and engrafted on every code of laws within the union, be founded in truth, is it criminal, can it be treaſonable to wiſh that this bulwark of our liberties, this rock of our ſalvation ſhould either learn to appreciate themſelves, or know how to eſtimate thoſe who diſtruſt them? Suppoſing that, at this awful criſis, the wiſh was compleatly fulfilled—what would be the ill conſequences to the country? Would our ſecurity be leſs if to the ſpirit of freemen, they ſuperadded the pride of ſoldiers; and if, confident alike in their proweſs and their patriotiſm, they came forward in maſs, and held the following language to both friends and enemies.—"We know the value of liberty, and we are not ignorant of the worth of our excellent conſtitution, we know alſo our own ſtrength, and will never ſuffer any enemy either foreign or domeſtic to trample upon either. We hate pride and injuſtice in a republic, as much as in a monarchy, and thence it is, that we are equally diſpoſed to puniſh the offences of of France, and the outrages of Great Britain. To do this, our country wants no aid from ſixpenney heroes. It becomes freemen to fight their own battles. Our wives, our children, and property are pledges at once of our fidelity and courage—we leave them with you, and deſire only that you will ſhew us the enemy; would ſuch a ſpirit weaken the hands of government? No, would ſuch a ſpirit invite the invaſion of an enemy, impoſſible.

"*But theſe were conſtitutional laws and the toaſts aimed a deadly blow at their vigor and uſefulneſs.*" Suppoſing they were, It does not follow that they were either wiſe or neceſſary, and if neither, how were they to be oppoſed? How was the public mind to be inſtructed and condenſed ſo as to procure their repeal? "*But the judge had bound himſelf under the religious ſolemnity of an oath to ſupport him.*" That in other language amounts to this—"You are employed by the ſtate to exerciſe a certain office. In taking that office you alſo take an oath to ſupport all laws, whence it follows that you muſt not only adminiſter the law as in your public capacity, but you muſt approve them alſo in your private character." I am ſorry to ſay that this conſtruction is I fear too frequently adopted by judges themſelves, and yet nothing can be more heretical or corrupt, the duty of a judge as ſuch, begins and ends upon the bench. It is his province to decide all caſes coming within the juriſdiction of the court, according to law and the conſtitution. Should his deciſſions be miſchevous or oppreſſive, his language to the ſufferer ought to be as follows "I have now my friend diſcharged my duty as a judge, but I have ſtill another duty to diſcharge of equal ſolemnity and obligation, I mean my duty as a man and a citizen, your caſe is a hard one, I feel and I acknowledge it. It is however without redreſs, and the only thing that either I or you can do is to endeavor to obtain a repeal of the law that has injured you. Here are my written opinions. In theſe I have ſhewn how it has done one miſchief, and how it may do one hundred. Circulate theſe opinions openly and freely."

Thus far Mr. Printer we have been arguing on your correſpondents own premiſes, and thus far we have, with him, been beating the air, for after all, *this conſtitutional laws*, were on the 4th day of July laſt, but *bills* or *draughts* of laws, are of no more legal obligation than a piece of brown paper.

I am now heartily aſhamed of the incompetency of my opponent, encounter him where I will, find him either weak, or ignorant, and ſhall therefore diſmiſs him forever with lord Chathams advice to Mr. T. Winnington—"That, ſhould he find himſelf again inclined to write on ſubjects like the preſent, he may remember how he has now ſucceeded, and learn to condemn in ſilence, what *his cenſures*, can never reform."

VALERIUS.

☞ We hope our good patrons will excuſe our irregularity in the delivery of our papers theſe few days paſt, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of one of our carriers.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

## THE IRISH.

The deſpotiſm and cruelty which have ſo long been inflicted on this unhappy people, muſt lead every friend of liberty to wiſh them the moſt complete ſucceſs. The tyrants in England, and the tyrants in America, with their numerous train of ſycophants, are alarmed at the exertions of this brave nation: Being oppoſed to the liberties of mankind, they ſicken at the proſpect of the emancipation of any part of the globe: They know the tendency of liberty, that it ſerves to invigorate the mind, and places the people who enjoy it, on a level with their maſters. The tyrant dreads the inveſtigation of his meaſures—he is afraid to truſt his conduct to a ſtrict ſcrutiny, and ſeeks every means, more particularly by reſtaining the preſs, to keep the people in ignorance—The cauſe of Ireland, is the ſame with that of America, during their revolution, and none but an enemy to the American independence, but will offer prayers to Heaven for their proſperity.

MENDHAM, Auguſt 13.

The public are deſired to be on their guard againſt the depredations of a gang of perſons, who are breaking the peace of the country; and who, about 11 this morning, to the number of twenty three, with *black cockades*, armed with piſtols, ſwords, and clubs, made a ſudden and lawleſs irruption into this town, and while the men of the place were in their fields and meadows, with violent oaths and imprecations terrified the women and children, and in an heroic manner ſurrounded the liberty pole in this place, which had been raiſed the 4th of July laſt, and ornamented with the cap of liberty and the American colours, and proceeding to cut it down ſo that it would have fallen on the houſe of Dr. Upſon, the alarm of Mrs. Upſon for the ſafety of her family prevailed on them humanely to cut it down in another direction. They then ruſhed tumultuouſly to the Black horſe tavern, and demanded and received from the terrified miſtreſs what liquors they choſe, which they drank in precipitation, and throwing her money, were in too much haſte to wait for ſome change. They then rode to ſome neighbouring houſes, enquiring for and threatening to ſeize ſome of the men of the place, fired ſome piſtols; while the women and children fled in terror; then, with the liberty cap they had ſtolen, they rode off; and, after acting the old ſcene of *Britiſh refugees*, they fled out of town before the men could be collected from the fields to apprehend them; they wholeſtay to perform theſe *heroic* acts being not more than fifteen minutes. During their ſtay the gang frequently addreſſed their ring leader as *Gen. White*, to which title he anſwered; they talked of another gang under the command of general *Frelinghauſen*, which they expected to join them here from another route.

As the houſe and ſtore of John M'Carter, one of the inhabitants, after whom they made particular ſearch and enquiry, a few nights before had been broken open, and robbed to a conſiderable amount, ſuppoſed by a certain Nicholas Carter, (but he may paſs by another name) for a detection of whom he had advertiſed a reward of 12 dollars, and as the ſuppoſition is rational that he may belong to the gang, he will double the reward to any of them who will inform againſt him, ſo that the villain be brought to juſtice.

It is alſo hoped the civil authority will exert its protecting arm to the orderly and peaceable inhabitants of the country, by taking the neceſſary meaſures to prevent and apprehend this armed banditti, and ſave them from their lawleſs ravages: the conſequences of which are beyond calculation and more eſpecially at this time when domeſtic union is ſo neceſſary.

N. B. It is worth remarking, that as this gang returned by the houſe of a noted *tory* of laſt war, carrying their cap in triumph, he took off his hat and huzza'd three times for *King George* and *Preſident Adams*! God bleſs them!

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 25.

The *ex-jacobin*, we find, progreſſes but ſlowly on his way to ninety-ſix, for he had got no further than Alexandria on Friday laſt.

This gentleman's *ſooty chere amie*, it is ſaid, has been inconſolable ſince his abſence, and nothing but tracing the imeaments of *pappy's modeſt countenance* in their *copper coloured daughter*, could reconcile the *ſable* fair one to exiſtence! [Carey's Recorder.

Fenno and Co. more anxious to miſlead than to inform the public, are now pretending to give proofs of the tyrannical proceedings of the French, by gravely telling their readers, that the countries conquered by the armies of the French republic and which contain above *twenty nine millions of inhabitants*, have within four years been compelled to pay the enormous ſum of nearly twenty ſix millions pounds ſterling in contributions and forced loans. This ſtatement is copied from Engliſh papers, and if it were allowed to be exactly true, it muſt, in the eyes of every impartial man be a convincing proof of an unexampled lenity towards conquered nations. Let the preſidential editors look up to the mildneſs of their good friend king George's government, and they will find that eleven milions of Britiſh ſubjects are obliged to pay contributions to the ſame amount, in one year, as the French exacted in four years from twenty nine millions of conquered people.

As the friends of order in this city were the firſt to attack and batter, in the night time, a citizen's houſe; firſt in New York to inſult the repreſentative of that city; ſo in New-Jerſey they have maintained their character for inſolence, outrage and diſorder. The citizens of Mendham ſurmounted a liberty pole with a liberty cap; the Federaliſts of New Brunſwick ſtole a march upon them, and cut it down. The New-Brunſwick paper, to excite a little more ill-blood about this buſineſs endeavours to ſtigmatize the republicans of Morris County as cowards, for not having defended the emblem of their principles. The citizens in conſequence of the outrage have publiſhed in the Elizabethtown paper the following advertiſement. Whether this war upon the liberty cap will produce only ill-blood in New-Jerſey a few days will decide: It is not the fault of the friends of order that it has not already produced bloodſhed. Their doings have had this good effect, however, that thoſe "friends of adminiſtration" are now plainly diſcovered to be enemies of liberty, and the lit ſatellites of a deſpot.

## TAKE NOTICE!

Whereas, on the 13th inſt. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when the peaceable inhabitants were at their daily labor, a gang to the number of twenty three, came in a riotous manner into this village, cut down the emblem of our liberty, ſtole the liberty cap, and in leſs than fifteen minutes were out of town; and as the perpetrators of the cowardly act, ſeemed particularly deſirous to know who were the perſons that erected ſaid pole—The people of Mendham take this method to inform them, that on Saturday, the 26th inſtant, they intend raiſing another pole, as nearly like the former as poſſible, ornamented with the ſame kind of cap, and if they will take the trouble to attend at Mendham on ſaid day, they ſhall be acquainted with every perſon concerned in the erection, and, if they chooſe, ſhall have his character printed in the moſt indelible letters, and every other ſatisfaction that they can deſire.

Mendham, 15th Auguſt, 1798.

## PHILADELPHIA, CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

*From 21th to 22th Auguſt.*

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Francis Stafford, Water 3 doors below Almond-ſtreet.
Suſannah Tigin, No. 241, North Front ſtreet.
Nancy Lanh, Vine 2 doors above Front ſtreet.
James Steward, North 2d ſtreet.
Wm. M'Kenzie, ſhip Polly, at Walnut ſtreet wharf.
Sally Stewart, Emlin's alley near 2d ſtreet.
Catherine Dunwerth.
John Whitlock, Broad near Spruce ſtreet.
John Finlay, Catherine near 3d ſtreet.
Joſeph Childry, Plumb near 5th ſtreet.
Stephen Richard, ſign of the Goldren Swan, corner Callowhill and Front ſtreet.

*Died ſince laſt Report.*

James Harrisburgh, ill 3 days previous to admiſſion.
Eleanor Goulden, 3 do. do.
Mary Jourdan, 2 do. do.
Remaining in the Hoſpital, 46
twelve of whom are on the recovery.

*Interred in the City Hoſpital Burying Ground ſince laſt Report.*

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| From the City Hoſpital, | 3 |
| City | 8 |
| Alms-houſe, | 1 |
| Turnpike road | 1 |
| Total | 13 |

PHILIPS. PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER.
JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.
By order of the Board of Managers.
*Atteſt.* WILLIAM JONES, *Preſident*
TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

*RETURNS.*

Of the Several Phyſicians to the board of Health, of the new caſes for the 24 hours ending Tueſday morning, ten o'clock—Fifty.

For the 24 hours ending Wedenſday morning ten o'clock—Thirty-eight.

## CITY HOSPITAL REPORT,

*From 22th to 23th Auguſt.*

ADMITTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

Bridget Bover, No. 33, Spruce ſtreet.
Jean Thebien, Farmers Rrow.
John Robiſon, Water ſtreet, near South.
Abraham Andrews, Callowhill ſtreet ferry-houſe.
Andrew Tomps, No. 111, ſouth Front ſtreet.
Cornelius Clack, Fifth ſtreet oppoſite Shippen.
Thomas Baenes Cheſnut ſtreet between 3d and 4th.
John Reid, Gaſkill ſtreet New market.

Jane Wynne, No. 256, south Water ſtreet.
Rebecca O'Conner, Major Burrows, Cable Lane.
Margaret Steward, Enniſlie's alley.

DIED—NONE.

*Interred in the City Hopital Ground ſince laſt report.*

From the City, Hoſpital, 3
City, 2

Total 5

PHILIP3 PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER,
JAMES THOMPSON, Steward.
By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM JONES, Preſident.
*Atteſt.* TIMOTHY PAXSON, Clerk.

*RETURNS.*

Of the Several Phyſicians to the board of Health, of the new caſes for the 14 hours ending Thurdſday morning, ten o'clock—Forty-two.

# THE TIME PIECE.

*TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.*

## CITIZEN PUTTY's ORATION AT THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

*Mr. Preſident,*

I riſe to get up, to declare my ſentiments, on this momentious queſtions, Mr. Preſident, I could not ſet ſtill when ſuch a queſtion is debating, it is a queſtion ſir, that embraces, the wide extended and expanded, expanſive and extenſive, and expanding, extending, view of our rights and independence. I am an American gentlemen—No man ought to be backward in coming forward, in ſuch a momentous creſis, the French have uſed us ſcandouſly, and ſir, we ought to retaliate. It is the firſt time I ever ſpoke Mr. Preſident, but I could not ſit ſtill without getting up at ſuch a momentious creſis; the man that ſpoke laſt was a foreigner, and, I dont ſee what right he has to ſpeak at all; beſides, Mr. Preſident, he is an infidel, (here the cry of ſtick to the queſtion, &c. go on citizen Putty, &c. dround the ſpeakers voice! order! order! order!) Mr. Preſident I intend to keep order, but ſir, to go to the queſtion, the French are a ſet of ambitious villains, their only views Mr. Preſident, is ſelf agrandizment (ſtick to the qeeſtion) I truſt I am to the queſtion, the French are a ſet of robbers (huzza, huzza, huzza, clap of hands), and ſir, I declare they ſhall not uſe us heretofore as they have done hereafter, we will turn out to a man, and conquer ſuch villians, or ſacrifice ourſelves, the oppoſite party Mr. Preſident, will be the firſt to join the French, and ſir, they wiſh to ſee the Guolitine at every corner, and make the ſtreets flow with the blood of our beſt patriots, all they want Mr. Preſident, is to riſe on the ruin of patriots Mr. Preſident, we ought not to heſitate Mr. Preſident, but let us immediately raiſe an army, arm our ſhips, and Mr. Preſident, we'll ſhow thoſe curſed monſters what it is to deal with Americans, Mr. Preſident I call on the meeting to be unanimous and let us rally round the ſtandard of our executive, (huzza, huzza, huzza, &c.) now I ſet down and will get up if any of the gentlemen on embargo offer any more argument, as I truſt I confuted all thoſe already offered.

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The citizens in the vicinity of Trinity Church, have been much alarmed by the loud howlings of a certain giant as he roaring turned his *beaten* ſides on his huge couch. The poets tell us when the giants who attacked Heaven were buried under mountains by Jupiter in their efforts to relieve the wearied flanks, they produced Earthquaks in Sicily and irruption of Œtna. Ought not the inhabitants of Broad-way, guard againſt ſuch an effect.

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The refugee Painter whom in future we ſhall occaſionably call, *Paulo Poſt Futuram*, has ſomething to engage his *care* and *attention* for two weeks.—*'Tis thought, what paint will beſt repair the ravages on his face, will be the principal ſubject of conſideration.*

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The conduct of Paulo Poſt Futuram, was ſo infamous on Thurſday evening, as to excite abhorrence and contempt even in his friend Mr. L· and his Italian aſſociates.

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What honourable fellows are the Italians: they give a challenge, & when the p—l—s are ſent for, the lights are extinguiſhed, and they attempt to murder their antagoniſts; ſuch are the ruffians who are continually declaring againſt French robbery and murder. Thank God their villainy is at lengh apparent. Theſe hypocrites are unmaſked: their thieviſh aſpects, malignant glances, down looks, diſtinguiſh them from other men, and their ſociety, is avoided as the moſt contagious Epidemic.

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From a view of Citizen Putty's oratory at the *Debating Society*, and his valour at the *Old Coffee-Houſe*, it appears he is alike qualified for the *Cabinet* and the *Field*.

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Citizen Putty has an utter averſion to *fight* with any *Balls* harder than new *made Putty*.

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Citizen Putty has two *b——k eyes* and a *b——y noſe* to recommend him to the favour of *government*.

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Themiſtocles in the Commercial Advertiſer of Saturday, again makes his appearance. The wretched informer could not reſiſt an opportunity of uttering the moſt infamous falſehoods. He ſays that Mr. Dougals antagoniſt is a printer. We declare ſolemnly that this gentleman never even put hisband to a type. For this falſhood we hear this informer has been called on for explanation. He ſays that Mr. Dougal did not ſtrike this gentleman in Maiden-Laue, (another lie! a number of perſons are ready to prove he did.) He ſays that 60 men ruſhed in and put out the lights in order to fall on Mc'Dougals: thank God theſe ſpies in general defeat their purpoſes by their palpable undiſguiſed and exaggerated miſtatements. We pledge ourſelves, that the great body of republicans who came to defend the principles of the Time Piece, did not appear till the forlorn and vanquiſhed Mc'Dougal was taken off the field, and for the truth of this we appeal to every honeſt man, preſent and even to the very gentlemen who eſcorted him home. On the contrary, a body of 20 Italians ſtruck at the Iriſh gentleman who was allmoſt alone. Whatever this wretched place hunter, this odious expectant, this cats paw of a deſperate faction, may ſay of Mr. Burk it gives him no pain. The infected and putrid character of a ſpie is od ous through the world, even their employers behold them with abhorrence. The calumnies which he dares to utter againſt the Iriſh, would make any other man than Themiſtocles odious & horrible: His character is *complete*—it will not admit of *addition* or *encreaſe*. The men who ſtepped forward on that night of whatever country they were, deported themſelves orderly and peaceably. They ſtepped forward to ſupport the laws which the refugee had broken, and they diſperſed without tumults or miſchief—ſhould any thing of this nature ever again happen we conjure them to give no cauſe of complaint. Tis enough that the cowardlyy Italians diſturb the peace of the city—republicans ſhould always ſhew reſpect for the laws.

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A reward of twenty dollars is offered for the diſcovery of three Italians who baſely ſtruck at Putty's; antagoneſt as he walked down the Coffee-Houſe ſteps.

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Our ſtatement of the Coffee-Houſe fraca's was ſo far incorrect, that we did not ſtate all the atrocities of Putty and the *Italian*.

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The ſpy Themiſtocles, true to his priaciples attacks the Iriſh for endeavouring to emancipate themſelves from an odious tyranny, he ſympathizes with his brother ſpies in that country who muſt all make the ameſide honourable in ſuch an event.

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The Editor of the Daily Advertiſer, in one of his late productions, ſays, that the people of Ireland, were they even rid of their preſent government, are in general too ignorant to form one themſelves that would be more conducive to their intereſt.—Aſſuming ſchoolboy? with truth may we affirm—there is not a ſingle village which could not produce numbers poſſeſſed of infinitely more wit and ſenſe than himſelf, and we may add not a man, however *ignorant*, who is not better acquainted with the politics of his country. Illeterate and narrow minded as he is, we are happy in ſeeing him oppoſed to the cauſe of liberty and gallant old Ireland: for ſurely in the opinion of every man of ſenſe, that cauſe muſt be enhanced, which bring on it the attack of a man, whoſe utmoſt ſkill juſt enables him to travel in ſafety from Princetown to New-York, and from New-York to Princetown!

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Our honeſt old Citizens, when about to take their doze after dinner, generally call for the *Bœotian Gazette* or *Daily Advertiſer*, as moſt excellent operatives in that way; and there are very few of the columns of thoſe papers, (whatever time and trouble they may have coſt the unfortunate Editors,) which they not honoured with the approbation of a *nod*.

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The Commercial Advertiſer is become ſo extremely contemptible in the eyes of *all* parties, that, as we never inſult the unfortunate, we ſhall only at this time expreſs our ſincere pity for its helpleſs ſituation.

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*A grand medical diſcovery!* A curious Phyſician, hearing of the wonderfully *ſoporific* qualities of ſome of our New-York regiſters, obtained a ſmall piece of the Bœotian Gazette, and having dipped it in opium, preſcribed, and found to his great aſtoniſhment that *half* the uſual quantity of this medicine, thus prepared, was fully and amply ſufficient, in all caſes whatſoever!

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Actuated by motives of the moſt ſovereign contempt, we have hitherto avoided any notice of a *negative* thing, with leering grin and ideot aſpect who acts as *Whopper in* to Doctor Webſter. This creature is to noah what a *clown* is to a *puppet* ſhow, he awkardly imitates the look the grin, the gait, the walk, the words and actions of his *ſuperior*.

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We are informed the friends to order, are about forming two new Italian corps; one to be compoſed of jet black Italians, and uniformed and officered after the manner of the Britiſh Seapoys in India—the other to be compoſed of olive colored, (or mulatto) uninformed in yellow, officered from the white corps—a company of Pioneers are to be attached to this corps and commanded by the knight of the order of the *Roaring Ball*—alias citizen Putty.

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The Italian CARDINALS, in ſolemn conclave aſſembled, have by order of the HOLY FATHER; excommunicated the Fryar *Putty*; there being ſtrong ſuſpicion that he was never properly prepared to enter the order; this roaring vociſieration are the principel cauſe of the ſuſpicion.

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From the corps of jet Italians, it is ſaid the commander is to ſelect his *Black guards*.

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The implements of the Pioneers, are to be putty knives, ſtiletos and ſponges.

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The Robertſperian ſyſtem is fallen into contempt the experiment was ſolemnly made, and it was found the republicans would not ſuffer any conſiderable inſults or injury.

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The Italians are under ſuch good ſubjection that they dare not ſing any but Pſalm tunes.

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We run from one extreme to the other; ſuch is the prevailing fear of being thought Italians, that even the Violin is taken up with caution, and little boys are aſhamed to *whiſtle* as they go along.

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*Mr. Editor,*

ACCEPT an old man's cordial thanks for baniſhing a moſt trouble ſome nuiſance from my neighbourhood; I allude to the riotous bands of youngſters that aſſumed the privilege of diſturbing the peace, and quiet of their older neighbours, with their noiſy vociferation and quixotic exploits; having loſt a few nights ſleep by the muſick of theſe *Screech Owls*, I reſolved one evening to watch the midnight hour to take a peep at our *Juvenile Patriots*, when to my great ſurpriſe, I was able only to recognize the ſons of ſome returned refugees and old tories, whoſe father's treaſon to their country ought to have rendered their offspring more modeſt; a friend aſſured me that on the contrary they were the moſt violent in urging the committal of every exceſs, this explained to me the reaſon of the ſtrong ſympathy they avowed againſt Mr. Livingſton, as it was natural for gentry of that complexion, to hate a family who were always inimical to Britiſh oppreſſion, and lovers of liberty: having been an old ſoldier, I am fond of ſeeing the military ſpirit, it was therefore with a degree of complacence that I beheld the military cockade in the hats of a number of perſons fooliſhly thinking that none would wear it but thoſe who intended to enter into the uniform companies, but conceive how I was diſguſted with perceiving it proſtituted on the heads of thoſe Italian Signiors (I think that is your expreſſion) nor could I refrain from expreſſing my indignation to my friend, who ſmiling anſwered, that it was well known that numbers had adopted it who were reſolved never to permit the martial muſick of the warlike drum, or ear pearcing fife, facinate them, to prefer the dangers of a camp to the ſolid comforts which they can enjoy at home.

Neither magiſterial authority nor the admonitions of old age, could have ſo completely reſtored tranquility or peace to our diſturbed ſtreets, as the wholeſome laſh of your ridicule at once poigniant and ſeaſonable; heaven knows that it is ſufficient to be peſtered by the great flies and muſkquitoes, which unite to annoy us without having thoſe ſqualling Buckeens added to the liſt of our nocturnal perſecutions.

SOLOMON SQUARETOES.

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It is equally dangerous to be the advocates of common ſenſe as of Thomas Paine.

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Who dare deny but that truth is both libellous and ſeditious.

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With what exquiſite pleaſure has R—L, forwarded to the Britiſh tyrant, copies of the Alien, Sedition and naturalization bills, as the moſt pleaſing proofs of his quondam ſervants hatred of democrats and of their ardent diſpoſition to promote the Engliſh intereſt by diſencouraging ſo effectually the imigration of their uſeful artizans, and manufacturers, and ſaving them the trouble of forcing them to remain at home.

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On Saturday the 5th inſtant, at Raynham, Maſſachuſetts, the Reverend Doctor Fares's congregation, who, it ſeems, are of the true Church Militant, got to fighting about polities.

## NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was dissolved, on the 13th inst. by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, for subscriptions to the Time Piece, are requested to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authorised to collect the same; and those indebted for Advertisements or Handbills will please discharge their accounts at the office of the subscriber. If there are any demands against the late firm, it is requested the accounts will be immediately presented, and they will be paid on sight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

## REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

## *A handsome Country House.*

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16.

## HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties-Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

## PAPER MAKERS.

*Wanted,*

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

## C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESpectfully informs the public, that he manufactures all sorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the newest and most approved methods, at the most reduced prices.

July, 11, 1798. tf.

## *HENRY HAYS.*

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ship Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Assortment of LADIES' SHOES, consisting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every description, all of the newest fashion, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. June 25 w

## FOR SALE,
## A HOUSE AND LOT,

No. 218, Water street, nearly opposite Crane wharf,

A Compleat well finished three story brick house; it is newly painted, in thorough repair, and a most excellent stand for mercantile business. For particulars apply to Mr. Abraham Skinner, No. 37, Pine street, the subscriber on the premises, or at No. 4, Ferry street.

FRANCES ROORBACH,
Executrix to the estate of
ARTHUR HELME, deceased.

The subscriber earnestly solicites all persons indebted to the estate of the said Arthur Helme, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands to present their account for settlement.

NB. If the above house and lot are not sold before the first October next, it will on that day be sold at Public Auction.

July 4th, 1798. tf.

## BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

## FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Time Piece, the Tragedies of Bunker-Hill, and Joan D'Arc, written by John D. Burk, late of Trinity College Dublin, Price 3/. each.

## *Printing Ink Manufactory.*
## JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respectable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, properly addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

## SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shipyards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. sizes, has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,
IN TWELVE BOOKS,
*ENTITLED*
## THE COLUMBIAD;
CONTAINING,

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

## *The Portrait of General Washington,*

And other pieces of art, will continue to be shewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleasant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted universally, that Washington's Portrait is a perfect likeness, at this time, of this most celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is said to be one of the most perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is represented as President of the United States, giving his farewell address to Congress. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winstanley, one of which is a superb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Christ; other Historical subjects, and some of the finest Landscapes ever executed in America.

Also, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated personages in the French Revolution, most of which have been made sacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in existence. Also, the Grand Musical clock.

Also, a collection of very fine print's, some very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preserved American Birds, some insects, and a pair of second hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for sale; the 13 paintings last added to the collection are to be disposed of, the plan of which may be seen at the exhibition room.

☞ This is doubtless the most magnificent collection of all fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; those who wish to gratify themselves must embrace the present opportunity, or they will miss the most pleasing and gratifying amusements that this city has ever been in possession of.

Admittance 2 Shillings.

Those who have already seen the Washington, will be requested to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the same visitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amusement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

## FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, dive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept. 1c. tf

## AN APPEAL
TO
## IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.
BY MADAME ROLAND,
*Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.*

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE
*INTERESTING TRAVELS*
OF
## JOHN LEDYARD,
## WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

*Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.